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F. TAYLOR. day received for sale by F. TAYLOR.

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may 26.

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It may be due to the Public as well as appropries.

and sulphur water at pleasure. The lovers of music will find the band unsurpassed.

It may be due to the Public, as well as ourselves, to say, the virtues of the waters have been strikingly exemplified in several other cases of dropsy this Spring; so much so as to have confirmed in the minds of many, the opinion that an almost infallible remedy for that afflicting disease is here afforded.

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of age, and colored servants, half price; white servants three-fourths price. Horses 50 cents per day.

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Let us see, sir, if 1 have done the leaders on the
side of this bill any injustice in denying to them any
just claim upon the public confidence, on the ground
of the principles or policy they now avow. I will begramment, (Mr. Van Buren,) and who is, at the same
time, ar efficio, the head of his party. This gentleman,
in 1 will be principles or policy they now avow. I will be
gramment, (Mr. Van Buren,) and who is, at the same
time, ar efficio, the head of his party. This gentleman,
in 1 will be principles or policy they now avow. I will be
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time, ar efficio, the head of his party. This gentleman,
in 1 will be principles or policy they now avow. I will be
gramment in the sub-Treasury Bill.

Extracts from the speech of Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, on the sub-Treasury Bill.

Let us see, sir, if I have done the leaders on the side of this bill any injustice in denying to them any just claim upon the public confidence, on the ground of the principles or policy they now avow. I will begin with the head of the Executive branch of the Government, (Mr. Van Buren,) and who is, at the same time, ex officio, the head of his party. This gentleman, in 1823, was ultra in his support of internal improvements—voting in favor of the power to establish toll-gates, and to appoint federal toll collectors upon the roads within the States. In the next year or two he disavowed his opinion, but still maintained the power to appropriate money to works within the States; and he 'actually voted for many such appropriations while a member of the Senate of the United States. At the present juncture we find him quoted and relied upon in the South as atterly opposed to the whole system and policy of internal improvement by the General Government, in any form whatever. Upon this great subject, then, he has been, at some time or other, of all opinions, and upon all sides of it.

Now let us try him on the subject of the tariff. In 1824 we find him voting for it without scruple or qualification, and without instructions. In 1828 we find him still voting for it, in the most unjust, unequal, and oppressive form it ever assumed; but for this act, claiming to be governed by the instructions of his own friends and supporters in New York. At this moment, sir, I defy any man to say, with any certainty or confidence, whether he is for or against the protective policy, though he allows himself to be reputed against it in the South. On the great question of the power to establish a United States Bank, we find Mr. Van Buren, in 1826, expressing the deliberate opinion in the Senate, that since the approval of the late charter by Mr. Madison, in 1816, the power to have changed his opinion on the question of the power, and to have competed to the con

interfere in the regulation of the currency; but in 1837, he came to the conclusion that this Government had no right to interfere with the currency which the States may think proper to establish!

Upon another great and delicate question Mr. Van Buren, though now professing to be sound and orthodox. in his support of Southern interests and institutions, yet in the crisis of this question; at the critical moment when it was to be decided waether the South should continue to have that most valuable of all guaranties for the protection of their peculiar interests—a majority of the Representatives in Congress—or be forever afterwards dependent upon the uncertain justice and forbearance of a majority chosen from free States, he was against them! But for that, the South might the machinations of the combined fanaticism of Europe and America against their institutions. Now, let me ask you, sir, if you can rely upon the future course of this gentleman upon any one of the great questions to which I have alluded, from any thing you see of him at the present or in the past?

I pass now to notice some of the changes in the career of another distinguished champion of this bill, one in every respect of talents and prominence as a public man more entitled to our regard. I allude to the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Cat. 1808.) This gentleman has, in the course of his public services, been found, first the advocate and supporter, and then the stern opponent of the power and policy of the Government in regard to internal improvements. So of the tariff, and so of the United States Bank; having been at different times the advocate and opponent of both. In the commencement of his career, and until several years after the late war, having to the tariff, and so of the United States Bank; having been at different times the advocate and opponent of both. In the course of another gentleman, not so distinguished as the gentleman from South Carolina, but still not unknown to fame. I am sorry I am compelled to notice th

honors, he was proclaimed "the friend of Andreis Juckson, and associate of his early years, who had buttled with that hero in the cause of democracy." These distinguished honors were not declined by the verseas object of them, when he rose to speak amidst the loudest cheering: "I am," he exclaimed, "a reteran in the cause of democracy. I was born and raised a democrat, and have so continued even beyond my three-score years."

ocrat, and have so continued even beyond my threescore years."

I am rejoiced, Mr. Chairman, to have the authority
of the whole party assembled in convention at Baltimore, for holding up my distinguished colleague as a
man exemplifying, in his own person, throughout a
long life, the principles and conduct which constitute
a true and undoubted democrat of the present day.
It is in these times, when so much doubt and mystery
exist as to the meaning of democracy in the acceptation of the party, a rare advantage to find a man, who
is admitted to be a fair illustration of all that is meant

tion of the party, a rare advantage to find a man, who is admitted to be a fair illustration of all that is meant by it; a man, too, who does not hesitate to declare his own merits in that respect.

Sir, that we may give that attention to this gentleman, as a public man, which is due, after the rank thus assigned him by common consent of himself and his friends, let us first examine his conduct in that last great act, (the Baltimore convention,) for that, I take it, will be regarded as the perfection—the consummation of all that is wise and sound in democratic councils and principles.

ils and principles.

Now, hear this Nestor of the party on the subject of

"Let us not follow the bad example of our adversa "Let us not follow the bad example of our adversa-ries, set by the Harrisburg convention. Let us come out with an open, frank, and candid avowal of our opin-ions. We have nothing to fear. Those only shun the light whose deeds are evil. It is due to the people that public leaders should not conceal their sentiments upon questions of vital interest. .It is the right of the people to know beforehand upon what principles a par-ty intends to administer the Government."

Now, sir, after this pompous profession of cander and atow, sir, after this pompous profession of candor and manliness, let us see in what manner these virtues were respected, when they came to make the promised declaration of their own principles.

The first resolution adopted by the convention, declares this Government to be one of "limited powers," which ought to be "strictly construed," and that it is "inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers."

'inexpedient and dangerous to exercise to distributional powers.'

This is very well, though not very definite or new.

The next declares that the "constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal

DUBLIC LANDS—General public acts of Congress respecting the sale and disposition of the public lands, with the instructions issued from time to time by the Secretaries of the Treasury, and the Commissioners of the General Land Office, and the official opinions of the Attornies General, on questions arising under the Land Laws; running from 1776 to the present time, 2 vols, octave, with many maps, plats, engravings of surveys of Indian lands, reservations, &c. &c. A few copies only for sale by july 11.

BANDEL CLANDS—General public acts of Compression and Landould have no clew to it, if I did not know the man quite as well who appears to have been the author of it. You, sir, (pointing to Governor Poyr.) cannot be at any loss on this point. You see the well-known footsteps. It is, however, quite a novel distinction to say that this Government has not the power to commence a system of internal improvement, but may carry it on after it is commenced. If this be a sound construction of constitutional power, all the works now commenced and in progress may be completed; but you cannot commence

any new work! What an accommodating constitution we have! But, sir, it is but too clear that the author of the resolution intended to excuse his vote in
favor of the Cumberland road. This will not be objected to by many; but still one would have expected
that the avowal of the principles of the party upon this
subject, would have been more open and candid.
The next resolution declares, that the assumption of
State debts by the General Government would neither
be "constitutional, just, nor expedient."
The next declares, that—
"Justice and event as like for both English Government."

"Justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Gov-ernment to foster one branch of industry to the detri-ment of another, or to cherish the interests of one por-tion to the injury of another portion of our common

This is meant to be construed in the South as a declaration against the tariff; in the North, as a disposition to do justice to the manufacturing interests; for the advocates of the high tariff policy are persuaded that the interest of all pursuits, and all sections of the Union will be promoted by it. Can this be said to be an open, manly, avowal of the opinions of the party in power upon the tariff?

The next resolution approves the "most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs."

There can be no objection to the principle of this resolution. It is only to be regretted that the authors of it have shown so little regard for it in practice.

The next resolution declares—

"That Congress has no power to charter a national

"That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that such an institution is one of deadly hostil-ity to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions, and the liberties of the neorde."

The is explicit enough.
The next is equally explicit on the subject of abolition, and denounces it.
The next declares, that—

"The separation of the moneys of the Governmen from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the

The next, and last, declares, that-

"The liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the declaration of independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been the cardinal principles of the democratic faith."

While this clause of the resolution would seen While this clause of the resolution would seem, when taken in connexion with what follows, to be a mere declaration of opinion against a repeal of the existing laws on the subject of naturalization; yet the marked phraseology of it justifies the inference, that it is also meant to catch the more philosophic and judicious philanthropists of the North belonging to the dominant party, and who are not for precipitate action.

You will be astonished, Mr. Chairman, to hear that

You will be astonished, Mr. Chairman, to hear that this closes the declaration of the principles of the party, whered forth with so much parade from the late Baltimore Convention, and after all the vaunting promises of the sage chief who presided over its deliberations. I imagine I hear you, sir, (Mr. Banks.) whisper to yourself—can this be so? Is there no declaration of our creed upon the subject of the State banks? Nothing concerning our principles in relation to a paper currency? Nothing upon the subject of a gold and silver currency? Have we actually omitted to declare our views on the question of the power of this Government to regulate, or to have any thing to do with the currency of the people or of the States?

Sir, you may well ask yourself these questions, and more. You will find your Confession of Faith deficient upon another great question—one almost as im-

currency of the people or of the States?

Sir, you may well ask yourself these questions, and more. You will find your Confession of Paith deficient upon another great question—one almost as important as that of the currency. I allude to the public lands. Is it not strange that you have omitted to take any notice whatever of that great subject? Are you, sir, for or against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands? Are you or your friends for or against the State banks? Do you mean only to reform, or is it your purpose to destroy? Or, sir, are you so much divided among yourselves on that point—are you so equally balanced between reform and destruction, that you thought it safest to conceal your views altogether upon this imp rtant subject?

I have looked, Mr. Chairman, into the long address which accompanies the formal declaration of the principles of the party contained in the resolutions, to see if the deficiencies I have pointed out were supplied by it, but I looked in vain. I do find something, however, in that address to exite especial wonder. I find it there stated, that "the principles on which the Administration of the Government has been conducted under his (Mr. Van Buren's) direction, have never changed, and can never change." "They (meaning the principles of the administration) are coeval with the democratic party. They constitute its existence and identity; and no citizen, however eminent or illustrious, should be considered worthy of its support whose invariable attachment has not been manifested by a life of devotion through every vicissitude of hope and discouragement, victory and defeat." Of these eternal and unchangeable principles, "a strict construction of the Constitution," I find enumerated in the address as one; and that "opposition, unqualified and uncompromising, to the establishment of a United States Bank, as alike unconstitutional, inexpedient, and dangerous to public liberty," is another of them.

These declarations, I repeat, must excite the especial wonder and amazement

Grundy! But, sir, these things do but demonstrate the little value—nay, sir, the utter worthlessness and hollowness of the professions of the leading men of

the little value—nay, sir, the utter worthlessness and hollowness of the professions of the leading men of the party.

I think I have now arrived at a point in this digression at which I may recur with advantage to the course of that standard old democrat of my own State, Mr. Grundy. To say nothing of Mr. Van Buren, I am totally at a loss to comprehend how he (Mr. Grundy) will be abide the ordeal prescribed in the address, particularly on the points of a "strict construction of the Constitution," and "a United States Bank." How either of these gentlemen have succeeded in satisfying their friends that they have not varied in their attachment to the principles involved in these questions, by the support which they have give 1 to internal improvements and a United States Bank, must ever remain a mystery. There is another question upon which I think both these gentlemen, as well as most of their friends, will find some difficulty in reconciling with the truth of the statement contained in this address. A separation of the fiscal concerns of the Government is there laid down as a fundamental principle of the democratic party. Has this principle of their party never changed? Or how long has it been since the support of the State banks, and a reliance upon them as the fiscal agents of the Government, was proclaimed to be the true test of democracy? But I must not blend things that ought to be distinctly presented, nor is it quite respectful to notice any other gentleman, when we are discussing the public character of the veteran democrat of my own State.

Let us test his fidelity to the principles of the

State.

Let us test his fidelity to the principles of the address, by his course upon the subject of a United States Bank. In doing this, we shall at the sam time learn how far the statements in that address are

to be relied upon.

I find in the journal of the House, for the year 1814. "Mr. GRUNDY, of Tennessee, submitted the follow

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Bank, and that they have leave to report by bill or Mr. NEWTON, of Virginia, moved to postpone th

Mr. Grundy said, "he trusted the motion to post-pone would not succeed. He believed there was time enough left for the consideration of the subject, and, if the House would bring itself to discuss it, all con-stitutional difficulties, he was persuaded, would be re-

In reply to Mr. GROSVENOR and others, Mr. GRUN In reply to MI. GROSVENOR and others, MI. GROSVENOR and others, MI. GROSVENOR and others are the proposition without having reflected much upon it. He knew that it had been agitated in this House, and in the nation heretofore, and had been much opposed by many of those politicians with whom he usually acted in this House; but he did not behe usually acted in this House, but he did not be-lieve that each Congress was so bound by the deci-sions of that which preceded it, that it was a good ar-gument against a measure for members of a former Congress to come in and say, 'We have decided it heretofore.' As a Representative, Mr. Grunny said, he claimed the right to give at least one vote on this subject." (WHOLE NO. 386.

"The spirit of our constitution had wisely ordained the frequency of elections, for the very purpose of undoing what had been wrongly done by their predecessors, and of doing that which had been left undone.

"I, said Mr. Grendy, have no secret on this subject. I wish to see a bank established, as a national object, let who will be in power; as a general measure, I wish to see it adopted.

"For general considerations, Mr. Grendy said, he had always been in favor of a measure of this sort, and he entertained no constitutional scruples about it."

and he entertained no constitutional scruples about it."

If there is no departure here from the principles of the address, then there is no use in the employment of truth, or reason, or argument, in the present contest. But, upon the subject of banks, and the currency generally, I think it can be shown that the old veteran has strayed still farther from the fold of modern democracy, which, if I understand its principles, cannot tolerate a non-specie-paying bank, if it can any bank at all. But what will you and your friends say, sir, to a bank which, in in its creatie, by the very terms of its charter, was exempt from paying specie? I hold in my hand a volume of the laws of Tennessee, in which will be found a bank charter of this description. It is the charter of the Bank of the State of Tennessee, established in 1820, with no other capital than the public revenue of the State, and the receipts from the sales of her vacant lands. The fifth and sixth sections of the charter I propose I read for the edification especially of the pseudo democracy of this House:

"Be it enacted, That the said bank shall have

especially of the pseudo democracy of this House:

"Be it enacted, That the said bank shall have power to issue notes, signed by the president and countersigned by the cashier, not under the depomination of one dollar, nor over one hundred dollars, on behalf of said corporation, in such sums and with such devices as they may deem most expedient and safe.

"Be it enacted, That the capital stock of 'the Bank of the State of Tennessee' shall be one million of dollars, in bills payable to order or bearer; all of which shall be emitted on the credit and security of the borrowers, and the whole warranted by the State," &c.

For seven years it was the boast of this veterar leader of the anti-bank war of the present time, that he was the author of what he was pleased to call the people's bank, as distinguished from the individual stock banks—a bank in which the people were stock-holders, and who were entitled to borrow the money. And this favorite bantling of my colleague was a bank which was not required to pay seein?

And this favorite bantling of my colleague was a bank which was not required to pay specie 1

But I have yet in reserve the most singular and characteristic performance of my distinguished colleague of the Senate. It is to be found in his report made to the Senate, as chairman of the Committee on the Post Office Department, in 1836, on the subject of vesting the surplus moneys in railroads. This report is worthy of particular attention, particularly to gentlemen of the South and elsewhere who are often restrained in their superior of favorite measures by con-

tlemen of the South and elsewhere who are often restrained in their support of favorite measures by constitutional scruples. There they may find a most infallfible specific for all scruples of the conscience in
such cases; and how a born democrat can get round
the constitution in every possible case.

[Mr. Bell was here interrupted by the Chair, and
informed that his remarks were irrelevant. Mr. B
contended that his remarks were strictly in order; that
he was showing how the constitutional objection to a
national bank could be removed by a democrat of the
modern school; and the Chair not interposing further,
Mr. B. resumed his remarks.]

To establish what I have said of the rejuciales of

To establish what I have said of the principles of this report, I need only read one or two extracts from

"The power of the General Government to make contracts with individuals, corporations, or States, for the conveyance of its mails, property, and troops, over any road whatever, cannot be doubted."
"It is not perceived how any constitutional objection can be raised, unless it be maintained that the moneys paid under these contracts will be paid for the number of making the roads and will therefore be

moneys paid under these contracts will be paid for the purpose of making the roads, and will, therefore, be applied to objects of internal improvement. This objection is sufficiently answered by the fact that it is not proposed to advance the money for any such purpose. The road, or that part of it the use of which shall be bargained for, must be finished and in actual use before any of the money shall be paid; it will then be paid for obtaining the perpetual use of the road, and for no other purpose. It is no concern of the Government to what use the owners of the road apply the money. If the contract be made with a State, it may go into the State treasury; if with a company, whose road is finished, it may be divided among the stockholders; if with a company who have finished one or more sections of their road, the use of which is contracted for, it may be applied by them to the finishing of other sections.

Now, sir, if you will only apply the reasoning here employed to other subjects of national interest and im-portance, I contend that this Government can, directly

South Carolina by the arms of the Union! And this, in opposition to the nullifying decree of the people of South Carolina assembled in convention, according to his own suggestion! Still, this gentlemen is regarded as a consistent and reteran democrat! Born such; and now in the full enjoyment of all the respect and appliause which a long life of devotion to democratic principles entitles him!

I find, Mr. Chairman, that I will not have time to receive the contract of the con

I find, Mr. Chairman, that I will not have time to review the course of all the leading champions of this bill. The gentlemen I have already noticed must suffice for my present purpose; which was to show how little reliance can be placed upon the professions or promises of such men, and how slender a guarantee their past course affords, that they do not mean to employ the Sub-treasury as an instrument in subjecting the whole banking interest and capital to their control, or to destroy them altogether; that they do not design, in fact, to found a bank upon this measure in all those particulars which are most to be dreaded by those who think the Executive power already too great for the safety of the constitution and the liberties of the country.

ry. I had another object in view. It was to show that I had another object in view. It was to show that, as a scheme for the more convenient management of the fiscal affairs of the Government, the leading gentlemen in its support had manifested neither any skill in the department of finance, nor such consistency and stability of views upon that or any other subject which ought to give them the slightest weight or authority with the public.

Mr. Chairman, fancy to yourself what would be the result of an inquiry into the expediency of this mea-

with the public.

Mr. Chairman, fancy to yourself what would be the result of an inquiry into the expediency of this measure by a committee having power to take the testimony of witnesses skilled in the practice as well as the theory of finance; a mode of procedure, as you know, sir, not uncommon in the British Parliament, and not without precedent in Congress. Suppose, sir, such a committee of inquiry, appointed by this House in the present case, and these leading gentlemen—those learned doctors of finance—who have projected and brought forward this bill, were called as witnesses upon the well-known principles of the common law, "Cutilibet in arte sua credendum est." What figure, think you, would they make? What one of them could say, upon oath, that he had an opinion upon any one point involved in the inquiry that was more than three years old? And even then, sir, he would have to confess that it had superseded one of much longer standing. Is there a committee of this House, or could a jury of the country be found, which would not feel bound to say, contrary to the rules of common law, that these gentlemen were not to be believed though they testified in matters of art and science in which they professed to be skilled? What jury, indeed, sir, would not be bound to declare that they found them utterly unworthy of credit and trust upo every question of public policy which has agitated this country for the last twenty years?

A most striking proof of the small value which each it is general, to streak those public declarations.

A most striking proof of the small value which ought, in general, to attach to those public declarations of principle which candidates for public favor are often called upon and expected to make, has lately come to light.

I observed in a late number of the R chmond En-quirer, an article assigning the reasons of the editor for taking up General Jackson, in 1825; and in reply to the charge that he supported Gen. Jackson know-

ing him to be friendly to the tariff, in which I find

celebrated and ultra message, we declared war against him—a war of extermination—and the moment we saw General Jackson's letter, (yet to be published,) in which he stated that his political opinions agreed with those of the Enquirer, our mind was made up to rally upon him." "The very next day after we had seen Mr. Adam

" Now, sir, let us refer to the letters writte "Now, sir, let us refer to the letters written by cen-Jackson to Gov. Ray, of Indiana, and Dr. Colman, of North Carolina, and which were relied upon as the exponents of his opinion on the subject of the tariff, from 1824 to 1830, by the people. I will first read a short passage from the letter of the 28th of July, 1828, to Gov. Ray:

"With these remarks I pray you, sir, respectfully to state to the Senate of Indiana that my opinions at pre-sent are precisely what they were in 1823-24, when they were communicated by letter to Dr. Colman, of North Carolina, and when I voted for the present ta-riff and appropriations for internal improvements."

The letter to Dr. Colman contains these sentiment.

riff and appropriations for internal improvements."

The letter to Dr. Colman contains these sentiments.

"Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. The same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of His blessing. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron, and copper, and given us a climate and soil, for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the great materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection."

"It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and, instead of feeding paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves. It is, therefore, my opinion that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt, and to afford us the means of that defence within ourselves, on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last, though not cleast, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community."

These letters the public generally have seen, and acted upon; but it is now said that there was another letter for the latitude of Virginia, which was never published; one which was shown to the leaders only, we may presume, if there was in fact any such letter.

But it is not at all material whether there was such a letter or not. My position is supported by the historical fact that, not withstanding the Colman and Ray letters, General Jackson, after his election, was sustained and supported in the South as being both antitariff and anti-internal improvement; and to this day he is so regarded in that section of the Union.

Sir, these professions and promises, made to condidence must be laid much deeper than in mere words which proceed from the mouth only. The true ques

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE—IMMENSE WHIG CONVENTION OF THE SOUTH-WEST.

Mr. VAN BUREN has looked to the South and South-west as his stronghold. He has endeavored so to shape his policy, as to secure the co-operation of such of their leading statesmen as could be seduced into an alliance with the "most corrupt and profligate wretches that ever crawled into power." The result proves that the Coalition has been mutually mistaken. Mr. Calhoun has taken the administration for better and worse; and finds it much worse; than he took it for. Mr. Van Buren has discovered by this time that Mr. Calhoun could not con-tract for himself and Mr. Pickens, throwing in Mr. McDutfie; he has been unable to fulfil his bargain for the sale and delivery of the whole South. The splendid Opposition victories in Louisiana and North Carolina, with the unexpected Whig gain in Alabama, have inflicted a blow on the Coalition from which it will never recover. The revolution of Dixon H. Lewis's congressional district in Alabama, hy a whis congressional district in Alabama, by a whig phalanx of seven hundred majority: and of Mr. Fisher's district in North Carolina by a Whig majority of three thousand three hundred, have to all intents and purposes extinguished Mr. Caldoun. We must now make room for Geor-gia and Tennessee, to follow in the track of their

employed to other subjects of national interest and importance, I contend that this Government can, directly or indirectly, exercise unlimited power.

I will finish the portrait of this veteran in democracy by stating that, like most of his present associates, lic has been for and against the deposite bank system; but, unlike any that I know, of any distinction, he has been on both sides of the doctrine of nullification. He was at one time a decided and open advocate of the doctrine, having had the distinguished honor of satisfying its original friends and advocates that the Legislature was not the proper body to nullify, but that the people of a State, in convention, could nullify an act of Congress. In a year or two afterwards, when South Carolina actually nullified the acts of Congress imposing a protective tariff, he not only disavowed and abandoned the doctrine, but he stoutly denied to the people of his own State that he had ever been a nulliber! And, to show his sincerity, he did not stop there; but gave his cordial support to the policy urging by President Jackson to enforce the tariff laws in South Carolina by the arins of the Union! And this, south Carolina by the arins of the Union! And this, south Carolina by the arins of the Union! And this, south Carolina by the arins of the Union! And this, south Carolina by the arins of the Union! And this, south Carolina by the arins of the Union! And this, south Carolina by the arins of the Union! And this, south Carolina by the arins of the Union! And this, south Carolina by the arins of the Union! And this, south Carolina by the arins of the Union! And this, south Carolina by the arins of the Union! And this, south Carolina by the arins of the Union! And this, south Carolina by the arins of the Union! And this, south Carolina by the arins of the Popula urgin and the magnificance of the extraordinary zeal and enthusiasm that now pervades the friends of Executive as much more striking evidence of the extraordinary zeal and enthusiasm that now pervades the frie Southern sisters.

Our strongest hopes of the South and South-

Reform, than the meeting of the fourth of May.

The morning was one of uncommon brillianey. At day light three guns were fired from an cy. At day light three guns were fired from an eminence above the city, known, since the celebration of the triumph of the Whigs of New York in 1837, as Whig Hill. At sun rise a gun was fired from the Log Cabin on lower Market street, the signal for the meeting of the different delegations, clubs, and military companies. At 7 o'clock, two guns were fired as the note of preparation for the formation of the procession. On forming in line, it was ascertained that four-teen states were represented, some of them quite teen states were represented, some of them quite numerously, the delegations from each being preceded by a general State banner, besides the insignia of the various town and county club and delegations, an infinite variety of which decorated the line and imparted unspeakable in-

terest to the pageant.

A band known as the Straight Outs, described by the Whig as the representation of a hardy race of Log Cabin Freemen, led the way. Their banners were plain, but bearing appropriate and significant inscriptions; the first, with ate and significant inscriptions; the first, with a plain white ground, inscribed, "One Prestidential term and fair wages for labor." The second, a spread eagle, on white ground, bearing in its tallons, "Harrison and Reform," and underneath the watchword of the Emperor Constantine. "In hoc signo vinces." The third, a game looking Chanticleer, on blue muslin ground, with the inscription, "A loud crow Chapman—4th of March, 1841."

The Committee of Arrangements followed.

Chapman—4th of March, 1841."

The Committee of Arrangements followed, succeeded by the delegates from Arkansas, Missouri and Alabama. The general banner of the Alabama delegations was inscribed—"Four years, long enough for a good President; too long for a bad one." The Madison county years, long enough for a good President; loo long for a BAD one." The Madison county delegation displayed a beautiful fancy banner, representing the goddess of Liberty looking down upon Old Tip's cabin, with the inscription expressive of the recent immense gain in their State. Day is Dawning.

State. Day is Dawning.

Lianois bore a magnificent satin banner, with her broad seal. Mississippi bore a State banner, inscribed, "Tis ours to rectify not to over throw". The banner of Indiana represented a huge ball, inscribed—" The ball in motion—Indiana 10,000 majority." The State banner of Louisiana represented the Balta Box. The treemon's sword and shield. State banner of Louisiana represented the Ballot Box—The freeman's sword and shield—Louisiana 2,560 majority." Ohio was represented by a small, though spirited delegation, chiefly from Cincinnati. Her banner represented a spread eagle, bearing in its talons, "For President, the Farmer of North Bend," with the inscription above—"Ohio—Tip and Tyler." Kentucky was out in all her strength. Nearly all the Southern counties had their separate de-